#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. A CARD FROM JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A well known Albany lobbyist, Mr. George Bliss, jr., who has acquired considerable wealth by his opportunities as Attorney to the Health and Excise Boards, appeared in your columns in a new charac-ter on Tuesday. His name has been struck from the roll of the XIth Assembly District Association of this city. He confesses his treachery to the party; but he attempts to exculpate himself (from the political crime for which the was justly punished by making several absurd acousations against myself. These charges, from a man so enotorious, merit little notice from me; and, as he assumes 40 represent the Murphy faction of the Republican aparty, I have waited to see whether the more respectable members of that misguided body would repudiate whe statements which were issued under their ostensible sanction and authority. But, as no repudiation has yet been published, I hold the "friends" of Mr. Bliss responsible, and, conceding to them the consideration of which their "tool" is utterly unworthy, I do not choose to wait longer before vindicating myself and the vast emajority of the Republicans of the XIth District who voted for me, from the base and groundless charges

rought against us.

First: He claims that Mr. Greeley advised him to bolt amy nomination. This is untrue; and the faisity of the allegation has been often exposed in your columns.

Second: He claims that, in voting against me, and thus placing the Assembly in the hands of the Democrats, he aned in company with 600 of the best Republicans of

sinned in company with 600 of the best Republicans of the District. He should have said that he sinned in confederacy with the Federal office-holders of the District, and with a few citizens over whom these nominees of Mr. Murphy, by fear or fraud, by persuasion or sophistry, could exert influence.

Third: He declares that "I have held a public position, and have shown myself unworthy of it." In reply, I need say no more than that in the district in which I reside and am best known, this opinion has but few suppertors. But my record is before the people. I am and have ever been ready to defend any act of my public life, whensoever it may be assailed. Moreover, it is well known that those Republicans of the district who were opposed to my election in 1867, were so satisfied with my course while in the Legislature as to be unanimens in favor of my renomination for 1868.

Fourth: He saye he cannot give all the reasons he would wish for opposing me, because it "might be libelous." This is the first truthful statement put forth in his weak and silly effusion. Mr. Bliss knows that, if he could only prove the truth of his charges, he would escape the penalty of libel. This penalty he fears, because the first has heard to the condition.

Forth: He says that but for me "Washington market"

he knows that his insinuations are wholly without foundation.

Fifth: He says that but for me "Washington market as it now exists would have been abolished in 1857;" and he intimates that my course "was dictated by personal friendship or by money raised among the butchers." Here, again, there is a sophistical perversion of the truth. I opposed the system of black-mailing involved in the scheme for the destruction of Washington market, on public grounds. I received no pecuniary advantage, directly or indirectly, from this or any other act of mine in the Legislature. I defy Mr. Bliss or any other satellite of the clique of malcontents to prove the contrary. His insinuation is not only willful and malicious, but it is mean and unprefessional. No one knows the facts better than Mr. Bliss, who is an old lobbyist, and has accumulated a large part of his wealth by "trading in legislative influence." In my examination of the Washington Market scheme, I saw that great public inconvenience must result from the destruction of the old market before a new market could be built. I had previously introduced a bill to meet the whole difficulty by tremoving the market to the Gansevoort property. Till say introduced a one to meet the whole dimenty by yoring the market to the Gansevoort property. Till accommodations could be furnished, it was clearly pedient to destroy the existing market. Secondly, contemplated destruction would have involved the ing of the property of a large number of the owners setalls who had paid from \$4,000 to \$5,000 as a bonus is city for their rights. These purchased rights would have serificed without convenention. The animus tunity to obtain money by commencing suits against the meners of the stalls. As attorney to the Board of Health, he would have had a similar power over these men to that which had already enriched him as attorney to the

Sirth : He charges or insinuates that "for a considera-Suffice He charges or instituates that "for a considera-tion, I abandoned the contest for my seat in is8s." I brand this and every such charge as a vile and mallg-mant faisehood, and challenge proof to the contrary. In conclusion, let me add that during my legislative career, the course of which has been thus assailed, I was in Albany in the discharge of my official duties. During that time Mr. Bliss was at Albany as a lobbyist, the defini-tion of which term is well understood. No more need be easild to illustrate the character of the man or the credisaid to illustrate the character of the man or the cred bility of his statements. Yours, JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

So the Editor of The Tribune. SIE: I have noticed that THE TRIBUNE, while deprecating the outrages upon loyal men by South-ern Rebels, insists with vehemence that the true remedy for this is universal ammesty. Will you inform the public how this state of things is to be remedied by turning chose States over entirely to the control of these self-same State, under your programme, the Rebels would have State, under your programme, the Rebels would have scontrol not only of the Legislatures and State offices, but of the courts also. In that case, how could a loyal man expect either justice or protection! He would have no show whatever, except in the Federal courts; and even their ethe juries would be composed largely, if not wholly, of these self-same amnestied Rebels. With Judges and Marshals and Juries composed wholly or mainly of men who believed in the Rebellion, and still sympathize with 11-many of them even now boasting that the day will soon come when they will try it again with better success—It does seem to me that loyal men would find "Jordan a heard road to travel." t does seem to me the bard road to travel."

It does seem to me that loyal men would find "Jordan a hard road to travel."

I may be wrong, but I think that Rebels should be chade to "take a back seat," and that the loyal men alone should govern the country. I can't see any more sense in your idea of hastening to restore these Rebels to power, lest they should be irritated by being kept out of it, than there would be in turning over the Government of New-York to the roughs and repeaters lest they should be offended at your efforts to prevent their fraudulent voting. You may be all right, but I, for one, fail to see it, and I believe a large majority of the loyal men of the country see it as I do. It may be all right for politicians and demagogues who want the votes of these Rebels and advocate such a course; but it doesn't strike me as being either just to the loyal men of the South or best for the country. My idea is that crime ought to be punished; and if treason is not a crime, what, in Heaven's name, can be! Every man knows that the easier you make the escape from punishment the more you encourted. tabled; and if treason is not a crime, what, in Heaven's name, can be 1 Every man knows that the easier you make the escape from punishment the more you encourage the commission of crime. When a man commits treason he forfeits his right to life, liberty, and property. The Robels ought to thank God and loyal men on their Dended knees daily if they are permitted to live in the country. That and the possession of their property are a leniency far beyond what they have any right to ask. Every dollar of their property ought to have been confiscated and used to pay the national debt, which the loyal men and women are now taxed for. If treason is to be made thus easy, and, instead of being punished, is to be rewarded by restoration to political power and effice, why should not anybody turn traitor whenever it suits his fancy or purpose! If the loyal men are to be thus placed under the feet and at the mercy of the Rebels, it were far better for them that they had been Rebels also. What inducement will there be for men to be loyal in the future, or what to deter Rebels from rebelling again whenever the opportunity occurs! To me, it looks like compounding good with evil—calling white black and black white.

\*\*Washington\*\*, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

## HOME FOR THE INCURABLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: There is one Asylum or "home" for the chronic insane in the State of New-York in successful operation. It contains to-day 420 persons chronically or incurably insane, comfortably domiciled. The Willard Asylum for the Insane, organized in 1865, and located on The east bank of Seneca Lake, in the town of Ovid, Seneca County, was opened for patients in November, 1869. By the terms of the law none are admitted but chronic in sane paupers from the County Poor-houses, or poor persons pronounced incurable after treatment at the State Asylum at Uties, who would otherwise be sent back to the County Poor-houses. They are well cared for, and provided with good quarters, clean beds, and food, in this their 'home.' and to be their home for life. It is proposed to enlarge and extend this "Willard Asylum so that in three years' time it will have accommodations for all the pauper insane from all the County Poor-houses in the State. The Managers are confident this can be done at a cost not to exceed \$300,000. The Institution has already accomplished incalculable good, is among the noblest of our State charities, and when its full work is done all the Poor-houses of the State will be emptied and relieved of all their pauper insane.

Waterloo, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1871. the east bank of Seneca Lake, in the town of Ovid, Seneca

## A PHASE OF THE FISHERY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There are thousands of tuns of fresh White Fish shipped from Canada into our markets every week during the Summer season, without paying any duty. They are sold cheaper than we can sell them and live. Why are the Canadians allowed this privilege! I am one of many here engaged in the fishing business. I have to pay duty on material for nets. It costs more for labor here than in Canadia. We are not allowed to set a net in Canadian waters. I have had nets seized and confiscated by the Canadian inspectors of fisheries, who claimed that the nets were across the boundary line at the head of this Lake. I have no chance of redress. I was a pretty strong Protectionist before; but when Canadia stole my nets it made me a little stronger. I fail to see any justice to our fishermen in giving Canada the benefit of our market, without a reasonable duty on their fish. The subject should be worth notice. There are hundreds of poor men, like myself, engaged in the fishing business, that would like to hear the Tribune's voice on it and see it brought before Congress this Winter.

\*\*Ashtabula\*, O., Jan. 19, 1871.\*

W. E. Why are the Canadians allowed this privilege 1 I

HOW TO PROMOTE THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE. To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: This is the way we carry on the Temperance cause in Ohio: A Temperance meeting is called in every township of the county, and a pledge of total abstinence presented. When seven persons sign it, officers are presented. When seven persons sign it, officers are elected, and the society is organized, and the public are freely admitted without any formality whatever. No admission-fee is charged, and no tax imposed, but whatever funds are needed are raised by voluntary subscription. The objects of the society are, to reform the intemperate and prosecute all who violate our Liquor laws. We call upon all friends of the cause everywhere to try the same plan. Should this project meet the approbation of Temperance people in all

the States, and the citizens of each and every county, township, or parish go to work in carnest to organize similar societies, we doubt not it would do more for Temperance than the enactment of prohibitory statutes. Caldwell, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1871.

J. M. DALZELL.

VERBAL NICETIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I was glad to read your protest against calling my little favorite chickadees, titmice. The bird is a titmouse, and Webster's Unabridged gives the plural titmice; but the great book ought to have protested against it. The second syllable in titmouse has no etymological connection with mouse, but with mew, a bird; the tomitt is a little bird, not a little mouse.

Waltham, Mass., Jan. 26, 1871.

#### GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION

Upon an examination of the principal religious weeklies of this city, to see what attitude they assume toward the movement—brought into prominence last week by a Convention held in Philadelphia—for incorporating into the Constitution of the United States an acknowledgment of "God as the ultimate source of all authority and power in civil government, and of Christ as the rightful Ruler of Nations," it appears that The Observer, The Evangelist, The Methodist, The Examiner and Chronicle, and The Christian Leader have nothing to say, editorially, upon the subject; perhaps because they think the movement of small importance, possibly because it falled to attract their notice. From a letter in The Ferneschiet teams that the same than the contract their notice. The Evangelist, it seems that while the number in attendance on the Convention was not large enough to indicate a very general interest in the subject, the extent of the country represented (thirteen States), "showed that the leaven was well distributed and beginning to work in many quarters. Of our own city pastors but few were present. Outside of the Covenanting body, which seemed to form the staple of the meeting, there were hardly a dozen who came in even as spectators, or half that number who seemed disposed to participate. With the laity, the amount of interest exhibited was still less."

The Independent, which has now no less than three Or. thodox Doctors of Divinity on its editorial staff, sturdily defends the same opinions which it expressed under its former management. It says (probably by the vigorous

former management. It says (probably by the vigorous pen of Dr. Eggleston):

"God is not to be praised by joint resolution or worshiped in constitutional amendments. We may deceive ourselves into the belief that a constitutional amendment is an acceptable tribute to the Father. But God is not a 'proud baillie-like bodie,' to be imposed upon by empty flattery of this sort. A nation means so many individual men, women, and children, with every one of whom God keeps open a personal account. All the constitutional amendments in the world could not have made the sins of Sodom less obnoxious. We cannot see that such an amendment would make any soul better. When bills of lading had long and plous preambles in regard to the protection of God, skippers did not swear any less, ship-owners were not more pious, and shippers were none the less rescally. It is quite probable that when the sanctimonious underwriters used pious phrases they overcharged their patrons, who in turn were just as liable to fall into arson or any other such crime as they are to-day. A candid review of the history of religious phrases does not impress us with their sanctifying influences.

"For the old kings whose coins were religiously

as liable to fall into arson or any other such crime as they are to-day. A candid review of the history of religious phraces does not impress us with their sanctifying influences.

"For the old kings whose coins were religiously stamped with 'Dei Gratia' were, many of them, most irreligious rulers. 'By the grace of God' they are up the substance of the poor, and 'by the grace of God' they put to death the innocent. By the grace of God' they put to death the innocent. By the grace of God Ferdinand sent the Jews by tens and hundreds of thousands of men and women and little children wandering in a hopeless exite, that this 'grace of God' might overflew his coffers with the doubloons of which they had been plundered. By the grace of God Indians were killed, and negroes enjoyed the blessings of the Middle Pasage. By the grace of God Indians were killed, and negroes enjoyed the blessings of the Middle Pasage. By the grace of God the Inquisition grew and flourished. In our own day, we have seen one republic that solemnly acknowledged God in its Constitution, and the example is not an attractive one. The 'Confederated States of America' adopted a religious Constitution, under which it stole the labor of stolen men and women, waged unrighteous war, starved helpless prasoners, and met the fate which its crimes deserved.

"We cannot make a Christian nation by amending the Constitution; but we can by amending our lives. The real constitution; but we can by amending our lives. The real constitution of a country is in the character of its people; and we can help the nation to be a Christian nation by helping it to do right. Let us remove the heathenism from our almshouses by transforming them from the horrible things they are into charities worthy of a Christian policies of vice. Let us make our penitentiaries institutions for reform, instead of houses of vindictive torture, or places where contractors may profit by the labor of men who often are less criminal themselves. Let us improve our laws where they bear hardly upon a

The Liberal Christian, looking at the subject from an other point of view, is equally emphatic in its opposition

to the movement:

"If the gentiemen who are engaged in the effort to have the Orthodox Creed incorporated into the Constitution of the United States have really determined to push their enterprise, it will lead to such an examination of the grounds of dogmatic Orthodoxy, and of its claims to authority, as they have never yet received. We are quite willing that Orthodoxy shall convert the world to its creed if it can do so by persuasion, argument, or culture, or by the influence of any moral means whatever. This system of belief has always had a fair field in this country, and if its votaries believe it ought to be the truth, it would seem that they ought to rely upon the influence of truth for its propagation. Is it a conviction that with the awakening of a general spirit of inquiry among the people the power of the Orthodox theology over the masses will be broken, that inspires the ambition which thus clutches at political power as a means of sustaining the creed upon which great ecclesiastical organizations are based! We think it would be better for the votaries the creed upon which great ecclesiastical organizations are based! We think it would be better for the votaries of all creeds to trust to moral agencies for the diffusion of their belief. The friends of this movement will ultimately learn that the principal effect of their enterprise will be to diminish the popular respect for religion and everything connected with it. It will furnish a new accusation and reproach for the use of the irreligious and unbelieving.

ing.

If there is any general agitation of this subject it may lead to one good result—the closer union and cooperation of people of all classes who believe in mental and spiritual

of people of all classes who believe in mental and spiritual freedom.

"We shall have more to say about it hereafter. We have some great ecclesiastical bodies in this country whose system of government is in direct antagonism with the genius and principles of our national republican institutions, but as long as they attend to their own affairs, and do not attack the rights of other people, their system is not a matter of great interest to those outside of their pale. If they, however, attempt to obtain control of the Government in order to take away the liberties of those who do not accept their creed, a thorough discussion of their entire system, character, and tendencies may become necessary. After the matter of the creed is settled by legislation, it will be natural to seek uniformity of ceclesiastical polity. Some of the principal Orthodox Protestant denominations of the country have Episcopacy for their system of Church government, and the clergy have exclusive control, while the people have no voice or authority whatever in the government of the Church. As Mr. Lincoln would say, these friends of ours have 'a big job' on their hands."

## ANOTHER UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The following prospectus of a proposed underground railway from the Batteryfto Harlem River

underground railway from the Batterysto Harlem River has been put in circuisation:

It is proposed to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act for the construction of an underground railroad under Broadway, from the Battery to Madison-square, with branches running on either side the Central Park, to the Harlem River. The Broadway section is not to commenced until the owners of a majority of the land fronting thereon shall give their consent in writing, and then only upon condition that the work shall be done by "driving," without cutting the surface or interfering with the free use of the street, except as permitted by the Commissione of Fublic Works, or other anthority designated by law. The sub-way will be like that on Fourth-ave., Marray Hill, except that, instead of being single and suitable for two tracks, it may be made double, so that trains will run up and down in separate tunnels, the precioning complete ventilation by the action of the trains, without optainings to the surface except interal once at stations. The gas and water-pipes will be protected, and the newerage made more perfect than it is at present. The stations will be about half a mile spart, and passettingers paying their fares on extering will descend by stairways to the platform. The hocomotives will be powerful, and will emit neither smoke nor gas. The cars will be feet from data and cinders. The tunnel will cost, exclusive of stations, about \$1,000,000 per mile. It can be constructed from the Battery to the new depot at Forty-accond-st. In two years. The present arraspment for running on the surface of Fourthare, above Forty-accond-st. will be temporary; the tracks should be sunk, and eventually be srched over. Trains may run every two minutes with astery for a train will not leave a station till it is signaled "clear" to the next. At this rate 60 trains will pass a given point per hour, carrying, if required, over 18,000 passengers, or more than 30,000 per day. Operations on the London road fully confirm this estimate. The a

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of John C. Kohlsat agt. Henry L. Hoguet and others, Judge Blatchford gave the following decision against the right of an insolvent debtor to

ing decision against the right of an insolvent debtor to give preference to creditors, and against the right of such creditors to accept preference:

This creditor, when insolvent, suffered his property to be taken on legal process on behalf of the defendants, as creditors of his, with the insent to give them a preference, and the defendants had, at the time, reasonable cause to believe that he was insolvent, and that the transaction took place within four months before the filing of the petition in bankrupter, It was a fraid under the Bankrupter act for the debtor to give and for the defendants to take the preference, with the insolvent part of the debtor that it should be a preference, with the insolvent part of the debtor that it should be a preference, with the insolvent part of the debtor that it should be a preference, with the insolvent part of the debtor. The elements on the part of the creditor are the receiving or being basefuled by such thing, the having reasonable cause to believe the insolvency of the debtor, and the having reasonable cause to believe the incolvency of the debtor, and the having reasonable cause to believe the incolvency of the debtor, and the having reasonable cause to believe the incolvency of the debtor, and the having reasonable cause to believe the incolvency of the debtor, and the having reasonable cause to believe the appetence in obtained the money which they realised through the legal process, in obtained the money which they realised through the legal process, in obtained the money which they realised through the legal process, in obtained the money which they realised through the legal process, in obtained the money which they realised through the legal process, in obtained the money which they realised through the legal process, in obtained the money which they realised through the legal process, in obtained the money which they realised through the le

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Sutherland.—
Joseph H. Roe agt Louiss Ros.—Referred back for further evidence as
to the identity of the defendant with Mrs. Ruther. Rosina Gross agt.
George Gross, and John Miller agt. Elizabeth Miller.—Complainants'
addative of service and orders of reference wanted. Sarah Riesen agt.
Samt. M. Riesen.—Application for order denied.

THE COURTS.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROPONENTS. Surrogate Hutchings resumed the investigation of the Taylor will case yesterday. Ben. Fields, the first witness for the proponents, testified that he had been acquainted with Mr. Taylor since the year 1855, and had several business transactions with him, one of which was at his office, 'No. 48 Pine-st., last Summer; on the 30th of June he had an interview with Mr. Taylor in his private office for the purpose of receiving money; saw Robert Murray, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Wetherell, and while conversing with Mr. Taylor, a person approached the door and spoke to Mr. Taylor, who then requested witness to go into the outer office as he wished to see these gentlemen privately; while he was going out Wetherell and Jackson entered; they remained in Mr. Taylor's private office from ten to forty minutes, when they came out; witness saw Mr. Taylor, again and he spoke about Mr. Wetherell, saw Mr. Taylor, again and he spoke about Mr. Wetherell, and, overhearing a joculariremark of Mr. Murray's, said, "Fields, don't believe all the d—d nonsense Bob is telling you;" Mr. Taylor then sat down and gave witness a detailed history of his acquaintance with Wetherell for forty years, the circumstances of his family, and how they had gone West, but not being fortunate he had sent them money to bring them back; he spoke of the deep interest he had taken in Wetherell, and how he had persuaded Mr. Murray to make him a Deputy Marshal; his attention had been called to the matter by a conversation with Henry S. Wells, who named the witnesses to the will, and he had fixed the date by referring to the hotel register.

interest he had taken in Wethereil, and how be had persuaded Mr. Murray to make him a Deputy Marshal; his attention had been called to the matter by a conversation with Henry S. Wells, who named the witnesses to the will, and he had fixed the date by referring to the hotel register.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton-Murray's remark about Wethereil was that some improprieties had existed between Mr. Taylor and Wethereil's sister for many years back, but it was made in a bantering way, and so loud as to be overheard by Mr. Taylor, who then uttered the promark quoted, [This portion of the evidence ing that it was an ill-timed lote by Mr. Murray.] In the three months prior to Mr. Taylor's death, witness was at the office 20 or 30 times and saw James Jackson there about haif that number of times.

Henry S. Wells, a resident at the Fifth-ave, Hotel, testified that he had been engaged in the construction of public works; became acquainted with Mr. Taylor in 1885, and continued upon the nost intimate business relations with him until his death, which occurred in his presence; the last business transaction of witness with Mr. Taylor was dated the 28th of July, but took several days to complete; he was very familiar with the writing of Mr. Taylor, he had seen the proposal B. Taylor's signature; on the morning succeeding Mr. Taylor's death, witness and Mr. Marsh thought Mr. Taylor's office needed protection, and it was resolved that they and others interested should go there next day. The witness gave an account of the examination of Mr. Taylor's death, witness and Mr. Marsh thought Mr. Taylor's office needed protection, and it was resolved that they and others interested should go there next day. The witness gave an account of the examination of the books in the book-case, but desisted as the others seemed to think the search would be fruitees; although generally a very methodical mas, as far sapares are concerned, Mr. Taylor to the testimony of the other with the surface, it was suggested that the valuable books and docume

journed until to-day.

## APPEAL FROM A JUDGMENT DECLARING THAT

NO DIVIDENDS WERE EARNED IN 1868. John B. Peck, who owns 60 shares of the preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company, brought suit to compel the payment of a dividend to him, out of the next earnings of the road for 1868. The complaint set forth the contract by which the preferred stock was given and received, in payment of the unsecured indebtedness of the Eria Railrand Company by the defendant edness of the Eric Railroad Company by the defendant, the payment by the latter of interest amounting to \$388,424 on their bonds, subsequently given by them for

edness of the Eric Railroad Company by the defendant, the payment by the latter of interest amounting to \$21,000,000 storling, and also the payment of large aums, amounting to \$276,107, as rent for certain branch roads and connections leased by the Company subsequent to the issue of the preferred stock. These several payments, it is claimed, were in derogation of the rights of the plaintiff as a preferred shareholder.

The answer to the complaint did not traverse any of the allegations except by asserting that the net earnings in 1808 were not enough to pay any dividend. The action was referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, as referred, who found, as matter of fact, in a report dated March 28, 1870, that the gross expense of the Company for 1868, including the rent paid for other roads, and interest on the \$21,000,000 sterling loan, amounted to more than the gross receipts for the year. As matters of law, he found that the net earnings for 1868 were insufficient to pay the gross expenses, and that they did not become liable to pay any of the owners or holders of the preferred stock were only entitled to participate to the extent of 7 per cent in first dividends after the payment: First, of rents of railroads used by them under subsisting leases of railroads to the New-York and Eric Railroad Company: second, of rents of other railroads leased by them in good faith and in pursuance of existing previsions of law for increase and accession to their business; third, of expenses of necessary and proper inprovements and operations of the railroads belonging for leased by them. Under subsistivations of law for increase and accession to their business; third, of expenses of necessary and proper inprovements and operations of the railroads belonging for leased by them. Furthermore, he found that the said preferred stockholders hold their preferred stock subject to the ordinary and lawful powers of the directors, of the Eric Railway Company in the management of said railroad, and to the directories, the directors, and to a res

of the holders of the preferred stock the declarates of measter what the name of their claim is, is that of creditor.

On these three points Mr. Darlington argued that the judgment should be rendered, and a new trial granted. Thomas G. Shearman, for the Company, raised in opposition the points, among others, that the Eric Railway Company had no net earnings during the year 1863; that the preferred stockholders are members of the corporation, and cannot be entitled to any advantage which would either be fatal to the existence of the corporation, or would impair the rights of its creditors; that the statute under which the Company was incorporated was not intended to give preferred stockholders any preference over creditors, and should not be construed as having that effect; that if the plaintiff's interpretation of the contract and the charter were correct, it would result in the practical suicide of the corporation, and in the destruction of the naintiff's own property; that the Eric Railway Company has full power to borrow money, to issue bonds, and to lease railroads, and it is in no way bound to subordinate these rights to the special interests of the preferred stockholders; that the claim now set up by the preferred stockholders; that the claim now set up by the preferred stockholders; that the claim now set up by the preferred stockholders that they are in substance creditors of the corporation is wholly unfounded, as it is an impossibility that the ownership of stock in a corporation, and, finally, that the ownership of stock in a corporation of the corporat

dend has been declared by the directors of the top tion.

Under the last point Mr. Shearman urges on his brief that the plaintiff is a stockholder, just as much as any common stockholder; he has the same rights and only the same remedies. The directors are chosen by all the stockholders, and represent the holders of preferred stockholders, and represent the holders of preferred stockholders much as the holders of common stock. The stockholders much as the holders of common stock. The stockholders themselves, to determine whether or not any dividend has been earned. If the directors err in their decision upon this quostion, an aggrioved stockholder has a further rem-

ody by applying to the body of the stockholders in their annual meeting, and is bound to exhaust this remedy before applying to the courts. It has been repeatedly adjudged, that the courts will not interfere in the administration of the internal affairs of corporations until every remedy that could be had by application to the directors, or the body of stockholders, has been entirely exhausted, and even then it must appear that the action of the corporation which is complained of was such as was not in its nature capable of ratification by the stockholders. The plaintiff nowhere avers that he has applied to the directors or to his fellow stockholders for redress. A more demand of the dividend, which he assumes to be due, is not enough. He must, before applying to a court of justice, apply to the corporation for an accounting and adjustment. If, upon receiving an accounting and adjustment. If, upon receiving an account of now the directors, he questions its correctness, he should specify its defects; and if, in their judgment, after going over the whole ground, there is no fund from which a dividend can be paid, he must submit the question to the stockholders collectively. This the plaintiff has not done, nor attempted to do, and he is, therefore, not in a position to sue.

After argument on both sides, the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

AN EDITOR SUES IN VAIN FOR A WEEK'S SALARY. In Charles H. Farrell's suit against The New-Tork Pres Press Association, to recover \$50, for one week's services as editor, Justice Quinn has rendered a decision against Farreil. In his opinion,

Wook's services as editor, Justice Quinn has rendered a decision against Farreil. In his opinion, the Justice says, this is an action to recover \$50 for one week's salary, from Decomber 12, 1870, as editor of The New-York Evening Prec Press, by virtue of a verbal agreement. The answer interposed by the defendant sets up: First'. A general denial. Second: Incompetency. Third: Disobedience. The defendants offered no evidence to contradict the plaintiff on the question of employment. The procise date of the last interview in Judge Ledwith's office, with reference to hiring Farrell, is not given; nor can I ascertain, except from the statement of defendants' council, when the employment of the plaintiff commenced. This is a little embarrassing, as one of the most important questions to be decided in this case is whether, under the statute of frauds, the contract relied upon by the plaintiff, not being in writing, is a valid one. The statute provides that a contract not wholly to be completed and executed within a year, if reating in parel, is void. In the case of Nouls agt. Homer, Judge Brady delivering the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas, says:

"The respondent claimed from the appellants the sum of \$600 per year. The agreement was by parol, and was for a year's service from August, 1857, to August, 1858. The respondent remained in the service of the appellants until the 26th of October, 1857, when he was discharged by them. It appears from the respondent's statement that the agreement was made one week preceding the last of August, 1859, but that it was to continue from August, 1857, to August, 1857, to August, 1857, to August, 1857, to August, 1859, and it follows that it was an agreement which by its terms continue from August, 1857, to August, 1859, and it follows that it was an aprenount which by its terms continue from August, 1857, to August, 1859, and it follows that it was an entire the second and completed within a year! In other words, did the employment commenced the day after the making of the con

AN ILLEGAL VOTER SENTENCED-THE PLEA OF INSANITY AGAIN.

re therefore entitled to judgment, with costs.

In the U. S. Eastern District Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, William Donohue, who pleaded guilty to illegal voting at the late election, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The prisoner violated the law in voting at the wrong place, the penviolated the law in voting at the wrong place, the penaity for which offense is a fine of \$500 or less and imprisonment not exceeding three years. ExJudge Moore addressed the Court in mitigation of the prisoner's sentence. Donohue had lived here about 25 years, was entitled to vote somewhere, and had never done anything to disqualify him. He was known as "Noisy," and was believed to be a person of weak mind, though not absolutely an imbeefle. He was easily induced to drink liquor, and, under its influence, became the fancied possessor of wealth, and subject to other similar illusions. He was a man of inferior capacity, nover getting steady employment, and engaged, when at all, in the humblest pursuits. The counsel submitted the statements of Dr. Chapin, physician for the County Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. A. W. Sheppard, physician to the County Jail, who concur in the estimate given of Donohue's mental abilities.

Judge Benedict stated that in reference to the suggestion of the prisoner's insanity, made now, he believed for the fourth or fifth time in various cases before him within a year or two, if counsel would defend this man according to the rule applicable to such cases, they must make the application. He sentenced no insane man knowing it, but threw the responsibility upon the counsel. He should sentence him as a sane man.

Ex-Judge Moore said that the prisoner was of weak, almost imbectic mind, but not perhaps sufficient to confine him in a lunatic asylum. He hardly felt justified in presenting a plea of insanity before the Court.

Judge Benedict addressed the prisoner. His offense, as charged, was recited to him. He believed that the prisoner was not fully aware of the extent of his crime. In view of all the circumstances, and in the hope that he would endeavor to earn an honest livelihood and hereafter vote as the law required, the Judge sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

Thomas Jackson colored) was also convicted of having voted illegally in the Sixth District of the Ninth Ward, where he was not a resident. Sentence was deferred.

#### HOW DIAMONDS ARE SMUGGLED-RIGHTS OF DE-TECTIVES.

A. C. Radcliff, charged with smuggling \$75,-000 worth of diamonds into this city, was brought before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, for examination. The evidence showed that he came to this city from England in October, 1870; he smuggled some diamonds in his bootlegs, and some in his "varicose-vein stockings," and that he received some, packed in cotton, by mail from London. It also appeared that two of the witnesses for the Government, H. C. Justice and F. S. Esmond, had been implicated with Radeliff in disposing of these diamonds;

Government, H. C. Justice and F. S. Esmond, had been implicated with Radeliff in disposing of these diamonds; that they had had some trouble with him about certain money transactions, and that soon after the beginning of these troubles Justice called, at the request of Esmond, upon Col. Whitley of the Secret Service, and told him about the diamonds.

It was contended by counsel for the defense that these witnesses had ingratiated themselves into the good will of Radeliff, obtained from him a considerable amount of money, and then entered into a conspiracy to have him sent to prison in order to escape payment of a promissory note drawn in his favor by Esmond and indorsed by Justice. Col. Whitley's testimony in regard to the arrest of Radeliff and his treatment afterward showed that he received more than ordinary kindness and consideration. The question of the right of the Secret Service officers to arrest and keep men in close confinement, to take from them their property, and to appear to them in false characters, then came up incidentally, and was fully discussed. Radeliff's counsel argued that such practices should not be tolerated in a free country, and that, if allowed, no one would be secure in liberty and property. In reply, Assistant District-Attorney Purdy said that it was necessary to meet fraud by trick, and crime by device, and that in order to detect rascals and bring them to justice detectives must often assume false characters, and often resort to high-handed proceedings. Commissioner Osborn dissented from this opinion, and said that an officer acting the part of both officer and spy would meet with his disapprobation. Case adjourned to next Saturday.

#### CLAIMING DOUBLE DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF A WIFE.

In the Kings County Circuit Court, before Judge Tappan, George Englehardtt, administrator of Marie Spatz, began an action yesterday to recover from James Lyons \$5,000 under the following alleged facts: On the 4th of October, 1864, Mr. and Mrs. Spatz were liv-On the 4th of October, 1864, Mr. and Mrs. Spatz were living at East New-York. In the afternoon of that day Mrs. Spatz went to Farmer Stillineyer's, near the Cemetry of the Evergreens, for some provisions for the household. She was absent about an hour and a haif, and came home sick and fainting, with her clothing very badly torn. She told her husband that a man had attempted to commit an outrage upon her, and, recovering after a short time, took her husband to the spot. Within a short distance they found the defendant Lyons, and Mrs. Spatz told her husband that was the man who had committed the outrage. From that day Mrs. Spatz never recovered her health, her spine having been injured, and on the 24th of January, 1867, she died. For a year before she died she was not able to leave her bed.

The defense is a general demial. This case is one of many which have been brought against Lyons by Mr. Spatz no account of this outrage. Mr. Spatz brought one in the Supreme Court of New-York for the loss of his wife's services, in which he recovered \$2,600 damages. Lyons was convicted criminally of an attempt to commit a rape, before Judge Beach, in the County Court of Queens County, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$360.

Case still on.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS DEFINED. Before Judge Gilbert, in the Special Term of

the Kings County Supreme Court, Charles R. Lynde sued Edward Bayer, to recover the purchase-money of lands in Brooklyn. Defendant insisted that the title to the land was not good, that the lands formerly belouged to and was not good, that the hard state belonged to one Birkbeck, who mortgaged them to the Loan Commis-sioners of Kings, who forcelosed the mortgage in 1843, and the premises were bought in by the State, who con-veyed it to plaintiff's father. The Courts have held that the formierry was illegal. Plaintiff inslated that hav-

ing been in possession for more than 20 years, the heirs of Birkbeck were barred by the statute of limitations from bruging any action. Defendants' commed insistent that the premises being still owned by plaintiff he could not recover the purchase money, but only damages, being the difference in price between what defendant was to pay and what the lands were worth at the time of the breach. Plaintiff insisted that though such was the rule in England it was afferent in this State, where, if the vendor offers full performance, he is entitled to the whole purchase money.

vendor offers this performance, as the law, and ordered purchase money.

The Court took the same view of the law, and ordered judgment for plaintiff for the amount involved, \$31,700, with interest from July 2, 1869.

ANOTHER STOCK EXCHANGE SUIT. In the Kings County Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Pratt, Joseph Gregory began an action against James M. Drake and Alfred M. Drake, to recover \$2,000 under the following circumstances: Plaintiff alleges that in the month of May, 1862, defendants were leges that in the month of May, 1862, defendants were stock-brokers, doing business in New-York, and on the 22d of that month he deposited in their hands the sun of \$2,000, with instructions to purchase, at the first call of the Board of Brokers on that day, 200 shares of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad stock, which defendants promised, but failed to do. He further alleges that, in consequence of their disregard of his instructions, he sustained a loss of \$2,000, which this suit was brought to recover. The defendants denied having received instructions to purchase the stock at the first call of the Board on the morning in question, but allege that they were to buy it on the afternoon of the 12st, and to deliver it on the morning of the 22d, according to a well-eatablished usage among brokers. They state that the plaintiff acquiesced in this arrangement, and that it left him in their dobt \$998, which amount they claim to be entitled to recover, together with interest.

AMERICAN SAILORS' WAGES IN FOREIGN PORTS. Henry Dustin and others sued Robert Murray, r., before Judge Benedict in the United States Eastern District Court, to recover extra wages due. The plain-tiffs were colored seamen, formed part of the crew of the tiffs were colored seamen, formed part of the crew of the war steamer Algonquin, and claimed three months' extra wages, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1863. The vessel was fitted out in this port by the defendant to sell to the Haytian Government, and sailed from here in October, 1870. The plaintiffs remained on board in various capacities three or four months after the transfer to the Haytian Government, as sailors in the pay of that Government, and now, being discharged, they claim the three months' extra pay as above stated, which the law provides for American seamen discharged in foreign ports. Judge Benedict, in a long argument, decides that the libeliants having been clearly proven to have voluntarily entered the Haytian service, they have forfeited the extra pay they demand, and their claim having no legal basis, the libel is dismissed, with costs.

FORFEITURE OF REAL ESTATE ON WHICH IL-LICIT WHISKY WAS DISTILLED.

In the United States Eastern District Court, resterday, the case of The Government agt. The Premises of Bridget Decatur came up before Judge Benedict. This property is in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, in Hud-This property is in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, in Hudson-ave., between York and Prospecta-sts., and suit was brought for the forfeiture of the right, title, and interest in the real estate, in consequence of the seizure of an illicit whisky distillery upon the back part of the premises in December, 1869. The defense claimed that Mrs. Decatur had, a year previous to the seizure of the distillery, sold that portion of the real estate, and, aside from having no interest in the matter, had ne knowledge of the uses to which the property was applied. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Government.

CRIMINAL COURTS. John S. and Joseph C. Loughrey, recently arrested Commissioner Betts in \$5,000 ball each.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Hogan committed Elizabeth Quialey, a servant at No. 277 Water at, for having stolen a silver watch and chain from James Smith of No. 77 Little Montgomery et., Jersey City.

was committed, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing Alexander Stabell of No. 112 Third-ave.... Charles Richardson alias "Preceby," committed without bail to await the result of the injuries of John McHugh of No. 64 (louston-st., whom he struck on the head with a glass december, inflicting dangerous wound.

a dangerous wound.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Daniel Brown and Peter Oaks were held for trial on a charge of steading a robe, value \$100, from the sleigh of Henry Clews, at No. 32 Wallest, and two buffelo robes from Join Laimbeer of No. 24 West Flinish-st. ... James Walsh and James Murphy, both of No. 279 East Houston-st., committed for stealing a harness from Charles Newman of No. 91 Bowery. ... William Smith of No. 29 Avenue D, and George Rice of No. 22 Columbiasts, held for stealing a show-case containing riags worth \$100, from the store of Julians Fink, at No. 2 Avenue A.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAT.

CNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKECPTCI.—BLATCHFORD, J.
Opens at II a. m.
Involuntary Calendar.

2911. Theodore Hillyer agt Daniel 2444. Wm. Cisrendon et al. agt.
W. Noe.

2923. Julius Hymes et al. agt. David
Leon.
2933. Bickerd Morris agt. Charles
2933. Bickerd Morris agt. Charles
2945. The Tenth Nat. Bank of NewYork agt. Alex. Alger.
2948. John P. Roberts et al. agt.
James M. Chadwick and
Neth D. Chadwick.
2941. G. H. Stiehl et al. agt. F. A.
Sulé.

Argument Calendar.

COURT OF APPRAIS. - ALBANY, Jun. 28, - The following is the day calendar for Jan. 26; Nos. 64, 654, 86, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73,

## Ocean Steamers.

FOR ST. THOMAS and BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES and BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the Tall of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. Tinaxepangh, February 21.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Wier. April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at 8t. Thomas,
Para, Pornambneo, Bahis, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For
engagement of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
Sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock p. m. precisely, frot

Saling regularly EVERY THURSDAT, at 5 octoon p. in. presency, at 10 octoon p. in. Missour; 2. MORRO CASTLE, Cept. R. Adams (via Nasson) February 9. COLUMBIA, Capt. B. Van Shee. Pebruary 16. Per freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 8 Bowling-green.

A NCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO GLASGOW,

NCHOR LINE.—SIEARS

LIVERPOOL and LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 20, North River.

EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY,
BRITANNIA, WEDNESDAY, January 25.

First Cabin passage \$65 and \$75; Intermediate, \$33; Steerage,
\$28. Steerage tickets from above purts, \$52.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents,
7 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN), CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS. THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class, full power, from serew steamships FROM PIER No. 46, N. B., EVERY WEDNESDAY,

MANHATTAN, Capt. PORSTH ..... January 28, at 11:00 a. m. MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Frankase. February 1, at 2:30 p. m. IDAHO, Capt. Paics. February 8, at 8:00 a. m. WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.......Pebruary 23, at 8:00 a. m. COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FRERMAN...March 1, at 12:30 p. m.

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. rank.

Cabin passage, \$80, gold.

Steerage passage (Office, No. 29 Broadway), \$30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAMS & OUION. No. 63 Wallest.

TOR LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN.—
Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OP LONDON. SATURDAY, January 28, 11 a. m.
CITY OP ORK (via Halifat). ASTURDAY, February 4, 2 p. m.
CITY OP ORK (via Halifat). TUENDAY, February 7, 1 p. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier
No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FAYABLE IN CUERRNCT.

FIRST CABIN. \$75

To London. \$00

To London. \$35

To Halifax, N. S. \$25

To Halifax, N. S. \$35

To Halifax, N.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP

COMPACE
FOR
BREMEN.
The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. H. A. F. Nernaber, will sail or
SATURDAY, January 28, at 7 p. in., from Bremen Plar, foot Third-st.
Hoboken, to be followed by
Steamship DONAU, Capt. G. Ernst. on SATURDAY, February 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PATES OF PASSAGE,
payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabli: 72
Second eabli: 25
Seconger Passage, apply to OELEICHS & Co., Agents.
66 Broad-st.

# NATIONAL LINE.

## Steamboats and Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. -Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains, North and

Fast at 11 p. 11.

FOR BRIDGEPORT and all points on Housa-tonie and Naugatuck Railroad. Fairs, \$1. Step-acre leave Catharton-slip at 12 neon (Saudaya excepted).

HARTFORD DIRECT.—State of New-York and City of Hartford leave Peck-slip deal. at 4 p. in for Hartford, connecting with trains for Springdehl, Chicor. s. Holyake, Northan-pton, Brattindoro, N. H., &c., Vare, Ist class, \$7. 75; \$1 class, \$1.56.

Steamboate and Kailroade

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

For Roston, Worcester, Firstburg, Groton Junction, Lowell, Laurence, Mashua, Marichester, Concerd, Palmer, Brutilohore, and intermediate points. The new and stanch stomance:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CITY OF NEW-LONDON,
will leave New-York delly (Randay excepted), at 4 o'clock p. m., New
Por New-London and Norwick, there connecting with Represe trains
for the abure points, via New-Londone, Northers, Norwich and Worcester, and Boston, Hartford, and Rrie Railroads.
North River, Only 18, 1859. forth River. New-York, Oct. 18, 1369.

NEPTUNE LINE STEAMERS Daily for PROVIDENCE, BOSTON, WORGESTER,

at 4 p. m., from Pier 27, N. R., foot of Robinson-st.
Cabin fare to BORTON, 84.

Precipit at Sources rutes. Connect at Providence with Roston and Find Prov. & Worcaster R. R.'s for all important E. Eng. cities and to BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO. INDEPENDENT LINE for the WEST, SOUTH-WEST, and NORTH-WEST. FREIGHT received and forwarded by CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILEADA. Pier I. North River, and INLAND PROPELLER LINE, Pier 6, North River, daily. RATES LOW, with quick dispatch. Passengers take the New-Jersey and C. and A. ronte from foot of Cortlands at.; privilege an ronte WEST of a trip to Westington, B. C., and return without extra cost. The ONLY LINE affording this opportunity. TICKETS GOOD UNTIL UNED.

with the Delaware, Lacenawanna, and vessels that the with the Leiphy and Sampuehanna Rallenod; ander Rasten, with this beligh and the connections, forming a direct line to burgh and the West, without change of cars; also to Central Pervanta and New York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing January 30, 1971.—Leave New York as follows 6 a.m.—For Flumington, Easten, Beltichem, March Chank, Wharre, Pittston, Maheney City, Mt. Carmel, Hasioton, Tunkher March, March Chank, Wester, Ag.

liamaport, Erie, &c.; as non-Carmel, Williamaport, Erie, &c. 16:30 a. m., —Way Train for Somerville. 12:10. — For Flemington, Easton, Alleufown, Manch Chunk, 12:11. — For Flemington, Easton, Alleufown, Manch Chunk, 10:11. — Commission of Chunk, Colombia, Lancaster Ott, Hautelon, Wilkesbarre, Keading, Columbia, Lancaster Pottaville, Harrisburg, &c. Pottaville, Marchada and Allentown.

5:15 p. m.—For Somerville.

6 p. m.—For Easton.

8 p. m.—For Easton.

8 p. m.—For Plainfield.

12 p. m.—For Plainfield.

13 p. m.—For Plainfield.

14 p. m.—For Plainfield.

15 p. m.—For Plainfield.

16 p. m.—For Plainfield.

17 p. m.—For Plainfield.

18 p. m.—For Plainfield.

19 p. m.—For Plainfield.

19 p. m.—For Plainfield.

10 p. m.—100, 2:00, 3:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 5:00, 8:30, 9:40, 10:45, 12:00 p. m.

Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of the Central Refired of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., N. Y: and at the principal hydria and ticket offices in New-York City.

11 p. Baldwis, Gen. Pass. Agt.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, and WEST-KEN RAILROAD.

BORRIS AND ESSEX DIVISION.

Depots in New-York, foot of Barelay-at, and foot of Christopher-at.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS, sommencing MONDAY, Nov. H. 1978.

8:00 a.m. RXPARSS Mall TRAIN, connecting at Darville with Booston Brench, at Dover with Chester Branch, at Wasterlow with Sheazer & R. for Andover and Newton, at Washington with the D. L., and W. R. B. for Water Gap, Strondaburg, Scranton, Great Read, Binghanton, Synches, and Oswego, and all points on the Lackswanna and Bloomstang and Delaware and Hudson R. Roads.

11:40 a. m., LEHIGH VALLEY EXPRESS stope at Newert, Morris-town, Dever, Hackettsdown, Washington, Phillipalurg, and Raston; som-nects at Phillipalurg with Bel., Del. R. for Belvidere, &c., and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Belbiobem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Wilkeabarre.

p. m.
11:00 a.m., and 2:00, 3:50, 8:60, 8:60, 8:10, \*10:10, 10:30, 11:60, 11:20, and 11:40 a.m., \*1:00, 2:00, \*2:20, 3:20, 3:40, 3:50, 4:10, 4:20\*, 4:50, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 6:00, \*6:30, 8:40, \*8:40, 9:00, and 11:45 p. m.
Trains marked \* stop at East Newark.
Lears New York for BLOOM FIELD and MONTCLAIR, at 8:40 and 11:00 a.m., and 2:00, 3:50, 5:10 and 6:20 p. m.

ERIE RAILWAY.-TRAINS, Leave Depota

TRIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS, Leave Depots
foot of Chambers-at and foot of \$2.6-at, as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-at, as 9 a. m., 11 a. m., 5:30
p. m., and 7 p. m., daily. Leave 25-det, as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-at, as 9 a. m., 11 a. m., 5:30
p. m., and 7 p. m., daily. Leave 25-det, at 1:52 a. m., 19:45 a. m., and 5:13
and 6:45 p. m. daily. New and improved Drawing Boom Cosabas
accompany the 9 a. m. trains in through to Bedfallo, connecting at Hermaliaville with magnificent Sleeping Cosches rounding through to Cheveland
and Gailoo. Sleeping Cosches accompany the 11 a. m. train from Suaquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:20 p. m. train from New-York to Buffalo, and
the 7 p. m. train from New-York to Hornaliania, Buffalo, and the 7 p. m. train from New-York to Hornalian, as Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:50 p. m. (25d-et, 4:15 p. m.)
For Middletows and Way, 4:20 p. m. (25d-et, 4:15 p. m.) is and 5:00 a. m. (25d-et, 8:15 a. m., 2:30 and 4:30 p. m.) and, 5:andays early 8:30 a. m. (25d-et, 8:15 a. m., 3:30 and 4:30 p. m.) (25d-et, 4:45 and 5:45 p. m.)
For Newburgh and Way, at 9 a. m., 3:30 and 4:30 p. m. (25d-et, 4:45 and 5:45 p. m.)
For Sterrans and Way, at 9 a. m., 3:30 and 4:30 p. m. (25d-et, 4:45 and 5:45 p. m.)
For Paterron and Way, at 9 and 6 p. m. (25d-et, 4:45 and 5:45 p. m.)
For Paterron and Way, at 9 and 6 p. m. (25d-et, 4:45 and 5:45 p. m.)
For Paterron and Way, at 9 and 6 p. m. (25d-et, 4:45 and 5:45 p. m.)
For Paterron and Way, in 11:30 p. m. (25d-et, 4:45 and 5:45 p. m.)
For Paterron and Way, in 11:30 p. m. (25d-et, 4:45 and 5:45 p. m.)
For Hackmands and Hillsdain, from 25d-et, Depot, at 6:45, p. 0.00 a. m.; 12 m., \*11:55, p. 3:15, and 6:45 p. m. From Chambers-et, Depot, at 6:45, p. m. Pater Train, \*11:30 p. m.; and 5:45 p. m. Pater Train, \*11:45 p. 3:45, and 5:45 p. m. Prom Chambers-et, Depot, at 6:45 p. m. Prom Chambers-et, Depot, at 6:45 p. m. Prom Chambers-et, Depot, at 6:45 p. m. Prom Chambers-et, Depot, at 9:50 a. m.; 1:30, 1:50, 4:51, 4:51, 4:51, 4:51, 5:51, 5

1 Por Plermont and Nya LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1970, Trains will leave James 48

On and after MONDAI, OUT. 29, its follows:

8:30 a. m. Greenport and Sag Harbor.

10:30 a. m. Northport Way Train.

3:00 p. m. Sag Harbor and Baverhead Express runs through to Greenport on Saturday nights.

4:00 p. m. Morthport Express.

5:00 p. m. Morthport Way Train runs to Islip on Saturday nights.

6:00 p. m. Northport Way Train runs to Islip on Saturday nights.

6:00 p. m. Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at branch for Hempstead. Sanday trains for Roslys,

Glen Cove. Locust Valley, Hickarille, Hantington, and Northport leave

Hunter's Point at \$:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

J. D. BARTON, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAIL

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAIL

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING JUNK 20, 1870.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner of Twenty-seventh-st. and
Fourth-stre. Entrance on Twenty-seventh-st. and
Fourth-stre. Entrance on Twenty-seventh-st. and
For New-Haven and Bridgeport, 7, 8 (Ex.), 11:30 a.m.; 12:15 (Ex.),
3 (Ex.), 2-14, 4:30, 5:39 and 8 (Ex.) p. m.
For Milford, Straiford, Pairfield, Southport and Westport, 7, 11:30
a.m.; 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m.
For Sourall, 7, 8 (Ex.), 9, 11:30 a.m.; 12:15 (Ex.), 3 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30
(Ex.), 3:50, 6:30 and 3 (Ex.) p. m.
For Stamford, 7, 8 (Ex.), 8, 11:30 a.m.; 12:15 (Ex.), 3 (Ex.), 2:15, 2 (Ex.),
3:45, 4:30 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:30, 7:15, 8 (Ex.) p. m.
For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7, 9, 11:30 a.m.; 2:15, 2:45,
5:50, 6:30, 7:15 p. m.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Twenty-accreath-st., New York, at 7 p. m. for
Boston, via both Springfield, Lue, and Shore Line.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

Por Boston, via Springfield, 2 m., 2 and 3 p. m.
Por Hartford and Springfield, 3 m., 12:15, 3 p. m.
Por Hoston, via Shore Line, 12:15, 8 p. m.
Por Hartford and Springfield, 3 m., 12:15, 3 c. 30 p. m. to Hartford,
8 p. m.
Por Hartford and Springfield, 3 m., 12:15, 4 (20) p. m. to Hartford,
8 p. m.
Por Hartford and Springfield, 3 m., 12:15, 4 (20) p. m. to Hartford,
8 p. m.
Por Newport, R. L., 12:15 p. m. (Ex.), connecting with steamer aeress

For Hartford and Springdeld, 8 a. m., 12:15, 2, 4:20 p. m. to Hartford, 8 p. m.

For Mewport, R. I., 12:15 p. m. (Ex.), connecting with steamer acress
Narraganest Hay, artiving at 8:20 p. m.

For Connection Elver Railroad, 8 a. m., 12:15 p. m. to Montreal, 3 p. m. to Northampton.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8 a. m., 12:15 p. m.

For Short Line Railway, at 8 a. m. to Norwich and Providence; 12:13, 3; to New-London, 8 p. m.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8 a. m.; 2 p. m. to Northampton and Williamsburgh.

For Honganock Railroad, 8 a. m., 3 p. m. and 4:30 p. m. to Waterbury,

For Dambury and Norwalk Railroad, 7 a. m., 12:15 and 4:30 p. m.

For New-Canadon Railroad, 7 a. m.; 12:15, 4:30, and 5:30 p. m.

Commodition Sleeping Cara statebed to 8 p. m. train, and also to Samday Mail Train on either Line.

Drawing-Room Car attached to the 8 m. and 3 p. m. trains and also to Samday Mail Train on either Line.

Drawing-Room Car attached to the 8 m.

NEWN VORK CENTERAL AND HUDSON

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER BAILROAD.—Trains leave Thirtieth-st. as follows:

8 a. m., Chicago Express, Drawing room cars attished.

10 a. m., Special Drawing-room cars attished.

10 c. m., Special Drawing-room cars attished.

10:40 a. m., Special Drawing-room cars, Drawing-room cars, and the companion of the companion of

to the m. Northern and Western approx. Drawing-to-the-bed.

4 p. m. Montreal Express, Drawing-room cars attached.

5 p. m. First Pacific Express, with Sleeping-cars through to Water-town, Syracuse, and Canandaigus. (Daily.)

5 p. m., Second Pacific Express, with Sleeping-cars attached, for Roberster and Buffalo size for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Rail-roads; for St. Louis, via Teledio, and Louisville, via Indianapolis. (This train will leave at 6 p. m. or Sundays.)

11 p. m., Night Express, Sleeping-cars attached.

7 a. m., 4:10 and 5 p. m., Poughterepis trains.

9 a. m., 4:10 and 6:10 p. m., Peckskill trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10, and 10:10 a. m., 12 m., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, as \$ 11:20 p. m., Venkers trains.

130 p. m., Yenkers trains. 9 a. m., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie. C. H. KENDRICK, Gon'l Passenger Agent.

New York, Dec. 5, 1870.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agend.

NEW -JERSEY RAILROAD FROM KOO'T of CORTLAND-TST.—For WAST PHILADRIPHIA, at 8:30 and 9:32 a. m., 12:30. 5°, 6:00, 7°, 9:00° p. m., 12 night. For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 a. m., 1 and 4 p. m. For BALTIMORK and WASHINGTON an den, 7 a. m., 1 and 4 p. m. For BALTIMORK and WASHINGTON and THE WEST, via Seltimore, 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 9:20° p. m. For THI SOUTH AND SOUTH-WIST, 8:30° a. m., 9:20° p. m. Silver South of the So

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD of LONG ISLAND. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commercing MONDAY, October 17, 1870, from Reconstell and Grand-

Commercing at the Control of the Con

Place,
4:30 p. m., Julip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 p. m., Bahvion Accommodation,
6:30 p. in., Merrick Accommodation,
The 5:30 and 10 s. m., and 3:30 and 3:30 p. m. trains connect at Valley
Birram for Recksay,
The 3:30 and 10 s. m., and 3:30 and 4:30 p. m. trains connect at Valley
The 3:30 and 10 s. m., and 3:30
Stream for Hempstond.
U. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.